United Nations A/HRC/RES/27/1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 October 2014

Original: English

**Human Rights Council**
**Twenty-seventh session**
Agenda item 3
**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

**Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council**

## 27/1
## Enforced or involuntary disappearances

*The Human Rights Council*,

*Reaffirming* the relevant articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that protect the right to life, the right to liberty and security of person, the right not to be subjected to torture and the right to recognition as a person before the law,

*Recalling* Commission on Human Rights resolution 20 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980, in which the Commission decided to establish a working group of five members to serve as experts in their individual capacity and to examine questions relevant to enforced or involuntary disappearances, and also all previous resolutions on this subject, in particular Human Rights Council resolutions 7/12 of 27 March 2008 and 16/16 of 24 March 2011, in which the Council renewed by consensus the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, as well as Council decision 25/116 of 27 March 2014 and Council resolution 21/4 of 27 September 2012,

*Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 47/133 of 18 December 1992, by which the Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as a body of principles for States,

*Welcoming* the fact that 98 States have signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and that 43 States have ratified or acceded to it, and recognizing that its implementation is a significant contribution to ending impunity and to the promotion and the protection of all human rights for all,

*Deeply concerned in particular* by the increase in enforced or involuntary disappearances in various regions of the world, including arrest, detention and abduction, when these are part of or amount to enforced disappearances, and by the growing number of reports concerning harassment, ill-treatment and intimidation of witnesses of disappearances or relatives of persons who have disappeared,

*Recalling* that the Convention sets out the right of victims to know the truth regarding the circumstances of the enforced disappearance, the progress and the result of the investigation and the fate of the disappeared person, and sets forth State party obligations to take appropriate measures in this regard,

*Taking note with interest* of the recommendation made by the Working Group that more assistance should be provided to family members and members of civil society in order to enable them to report alleged cases of enforced disappearances to the Working Group, given that, in a large number of cases, the underreporting of cases of enforced disappearances remains a major problem due to various reasons including, inter alia, fear of reprisals, weak administration of justice, poverty and illiteracy,[1]

*Taking note with interest also* of the general comments of the Working Group on the right to the truth in relation to enforced disappearances,[2] on children and enforced disappearances,[3] and on women affected by enforced disappearances,[4] as well as of its general comment on enforced disappearance as a crime of a continuous nature,[5] and in this regard recalling the relevant provisions of the Convention and the Declaration,

*Acknowledging* the fact that acts of enforced disappearance may amount to crimes against humanity as it is defined by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,

*Welcoming* the decision of the General Assembly to declare 30 August International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances, as well as the decision of the Assembly in its resolution 65/196 of 21 December 2010 to proclaim, pursuant to the recommendation made by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 14/7 of 17 June 2010, 24 March as the International Day for the Right to the Truth concerning Gross Human Rights Violations and for the Dignity of Victims, and its call upon Member States, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, to observe these days,

*Acknowledging* that many States cooperate with the Working Group, and encouraging States to cooperate with the Working Group,

*Recalling* Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his/her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

1. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet signed, ratified or acceded to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance to consider doing so as a matter of priority, and to consider as well the option provided for in articles 31 and 32 of the Convention regarding the Committee on Enforced Disappearances;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances,[6] and encourages States to give due consideration to the comments and recommendations contained therein;

3. *Welcomes* the important work undertaken by the Working Group to address all situations of enforced disappearances, and encourages the Working Group to pursue the fulfilment of its mandate as set out by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 7/12;

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[1] See A/HRC/27/49, para. 113.
[2] See A/HRC/16/48, para. 39.
[3] A/HRC/WGEID/98/1 and Corr.1.
[4] A/HRC/WGEID/98/2.
[5] See A/HRC/16/48, para. 39.
[6] A/HRC/22/45 and Corr.1, and A/HRC/27/49.

4. *Also welcomes* the cooperation established between the Working Group and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, as well as with other relevant special procedures and treaty bodies, within the framework of their respective mandates;

5. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Working Group for a further period of three years, in conformity with the terms set forth in Human Rights Council resolution 7/12;

6. *Calls upon* States that have not provided for a long period of time substantive replies concerning claims of enforced disappearances in their countries to do so, and to give due consideration to relevant recommendations concerning this issue made by the Working Group in its reports;

7. *Encourages* the Working Group, in accordance with its working methods, to continue to provide concerned States with relevant and detailed information concerning allegations of enforced disappearances in order to facilitate a prompt and substantive response to these communications without prejudice to the need for concerned States to cooperate with the Working Group;

8. *Notes with concern* that, according to the Working Group, it has insufficient resources to exercise its mandate effectively, particularly in relation to human resources, where there is an acute need,[7] and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Working Group with all the resources and assistance necessary for it to be able to sustainably fulfil its mandate effectively, in particular by putting adequate and predictable human and material resources at its disposal;

9. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of enforced disappearances in accordance with its programme of work.

*39th meeting*
*25 September 2014*

[Adopted without a vote.]

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[7] A/HRC/27/49, para. 122.

United Nations A/HRC/RES/27/2

General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 October 2014

Original: English

**Human Rights Council**
**Twenty-seventh session**
Agenda item 3
**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

**Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council**

## 27/2
## The right to development

*The Human Rights Council*,

*Recalling* the Charter of the United Nations and the core human rights instruments,

*Reaffirming* the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

*Reaffirming also* Human Rights Council resolutions 4/4 of 30 March 2007 and 9/3 of 17 September 2008, and recalling all Commission on Human Rights, Council and General Assembly resolutions on the right to development, the most recent being Council resolution 24/4 of 26 September 2013,

*Recognizing* the renewed commitments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by their target date of 2015, as set out in the outcome document adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[1]

*Emphasizing* the urgent need to make the right to development a reality for everyone,

*Emphasizing also* that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, can only be enjoyed in an inclusive and collaborative framework, at the international, regional and national levels, and in this regard underlining the importance of engaging the United Nations system, including United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, within their respective mandates, relevant international organizations, including financial and trade organizations, and relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, development practitioners, human rights experts and the public at all levels, in discussions on the right to development,

[1] General Assembly resolution 65/1.

*Recognizing* that achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, requires effective policy coherence and coordination,

*Recognizing also* that extreme poverty and hunger are one of the greatest global threats and require the collective commitment of the international community for its eradication, pursuant to Millennium Development Goal 1, and therefore calling upon the international community to contribute towards achieving that goal,

*Underlining* the imperative need for raising awareness of the progress made, still existing difficulties and accelerating action towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

*Emphasizing* that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, are universal, indivisible, independent and interrelated,

*Underlining* that the post-2015 development agenda will need to aim at strengthening a new, more equitable and sustainable national and international order, as well as the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Emphasizing* that the right to development should be central to the post-2015 development agenda,

*Taking note* of the commitment declared by a number of United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes and other international organizations to make the right to development a reality for all, and in this regard encouraging all relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other international organizations to mainstream the right to development into their objectives, policies, programmes and operational activities, as well as into development and development-related processes, including the follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

*Stressing* the primary responsibility of States for the creation of national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development,

*Recognizing* that Member States should cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development, that the international community should promote effective international cooperation, in particular global partnership for development, for the realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development, and that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level,

*Recalling* that 2011 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development,

*Stressing* that, in General Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, the Assembly decided that the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights shall be, among others, to promote and protect the realization of the right to development and to enhance support from relevant bodies of the United Nations system for that purpose,

1. *Takes note* of the consolidated report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to development,[2] which provided information on the activities undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner

[2] A/HRC/27/27.

relating to the promotion and realization of the right to development in the period from May 2013 to April 2014;

2. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to submit to the Human Rights Council an annual report on its activities, including on inter-agency coordination within the United Nations system with regard to the promotion and realization of the right to development;

3. *Takes note* of the efforts under way in the framework of the Working Group on the Right to Development with a view to completing the tasks entrusted to it by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 4/4, in fulfilment of the mandate of the Working Group as established by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1998/72 of 22 April 1998;

4. *Acknowledges* the need to strive for greater acceptance, operationalization and realization of the right to development at the international level, while urging all States to undertake at the national level the necessary policy formulation and to institute the measures required for the implementation of the right to development as an integral part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Welcomes* the launching in the Working Group of the process of considering, revising and refining the draft right to development criteria and corresponding operational sub-criteria, with the first reading of the draft criteria and operational sub-criteria;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Working Group on its fifteenth session;[3]

7. *Recalls* that the Working Group, at its fifteenth session, had before it four documents containing detailed views and comments on the draft criteria and operational sub-criteria submitted by Governments, groups of Governments, regional groups and other relevant stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and institutions, as well as other relevant multilateral institutions and forums, in fulfilment of the conclusions and recommendations agreed at its fourteenth session;

8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the continuation of the process of considering, revising and refining the draft criteria and the corresponding operational sub-criteria, and welcomes the completion of the first reading of the draft criteria and operational sub-criteria;

9. *Acknowledges* the need to have the contributions of experts, regrets the low attendance of invited experts from international organizations at the fifteenth session of the Working Group, and in this context urges their broader engagement and re-emphasizes the importance of engaging further and inviting to the sixteenth session of the Working Group experts from relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and institutions, as well as other multilateral institutions and forums, international organizations and other relevant stakeholders;

10. *Also acknowledges* the need to further consider, revise and refine the draft criteria and corresponding operational sub-criteria mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 8 above, as mandated by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 21/32;

11. *Decides*:

(*a*) To continue to act to ensure that its agenda promotes and advances sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and

[3] A/HRC/27/45.

in this regard lead to raising the right to development, as set out in paragraphs 5 and 10 of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, to the same level and on a par with all other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(*b*) That the criteria and corresponding operational sub-criteria mentioned in paragraph 5 above, once considered, revised and endorsed by the Working Group, should be used, as appropriate, in the elaboration of a comprehensive and coherent set of standards for the implementation of the right to development;

(*c*) That the Working Group shall take appropriate steps to ensure respect for and practical application of the above-mentioned standards, which could take various forms, including guidelines on the implementation of the right to development, and evolve into a basis for consideration of an international legal standard of a binding nature through a collaborative process of engagement;

(*d*) To endorse the recommendations of the Working Group as reflected in its report on its fifteenth session;

(*e*) That the Working Group will continue, at its sixteenth session, to accomplish its mandate including, in particular, to consider, revise and refine the draft right to development criteria and corresponding operational sub-criteria;

(*f*) To convene a two-day informal intersessional intergovernmental meeting of the Working Group with the participation of States, groups of States and relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and institutions, as well as other multilateral institutions and forums, and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, with a view to improve the effectiveness of the Working Group at its sixteenth session;

(*g*) That the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group will further her efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Working Group with a view to accomplishing its mandate, including through drafting a framework for consideration at the sixteenth session of the Working Group, in consultation with regional and political groups;

(*h*) To consider the extension of the meeting time of the Working Group, as appropriate;

12. *Encourages* Member States to pay particular consideration to the right to development in the context of the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

13. *Urges* the High Commissioner to pursue his efforts, in fulfilment of his mandated responsibility, to enhance support for the promotion and protection of the realization of the right to development, taking as reference the Declaration on the Right to Development, all resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the right to development, and agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group;

14. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner, in the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, to take sufficient measures to ensure balanced and visible allocation of resources and due attention to ensure visibility of the right to development through identifying and implementing tangible projects dedicated to the right to development, and to provide continuous updating to the Human Rights Council in this regard;

15. *Encourages* relevant bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, including United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, relevant international organizations, including the World Trade Organization and relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, to contribute further to the work of the Working Group and to cooperate with the High Commissioner in the fulfilment of his mandate with regard to the implementation of the right to development;

16. *Decides* to review the progress of the implementation of the present resolution, as a matter of priority, at its future sessions.

*39th meeting*
*25 September 2014*

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 42 to 1, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

*Against*:

United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Japan, Republic of Korea, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/27/3

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 October 2014

Original: English

**Human Rights Council**
**Twenty-seventh session**
Agenda item 3
**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

**Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council**

## 27/3
## Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence

*The Human Rights Council*,

*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 8 June 1977, other relevant international human rights law and international humanitarian law instruments and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

*Recalling* the set of principles for the protection and promotion of human rights through action to combat impunity,[1] and the updated version of those principles,[2]

*Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 60/147 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly adopted the Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law,

*Recalling further* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2005/70 of 20 April 2005, on human rights and transitional justice, 2005/81 of 21 April 2005, on impunity, and 2005/66 of 20 April 2005, on the right to the truth, Human Rights Council resolutions 9/10 of 24 September 2008, 12/11 of 1 October 2009 and 21/15 of 27 September 2012, on human rights and transitional justice, 9/11 of 18 September 2008, 12/12 of 1 October 2009 and 21/7 of 27 September 2012, on the right to the truth, 10/26 of 27 March 2009 and 15/5 of 29 September 2010, on forensic genetics and human rights, Council decisions 2/105 of

[1] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1997/20/Rev.1, annex II.
[2] E/CN.4/2005/102/Add.1.

27 November 2006, on the right to the truth, and 4/102 of 23 March 2007, on transitional justice, and General Assembly resolution 68/165 of 18 December 2013, on the right to the truth,

*Reaffirming* Human Rights Council resolution 18/7 of 29 September 2011, in which the Council decided to establish the mandate of Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence,

*Recalling* the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/177 of 20 December 2006, in which article 24, paragraph 2 sets out the right of victims to know the truth regarding the circumstances of the enforced disappearance, the progress and results of the investigation and the fate of the disappeared person, and sets forth State party obligations to take appropriate measures in this regard, and the preamble reaffirms the right to freedom to seek, receive and impart information to that end,

*Recalling also* the report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies[3] and his 2011 follow-up report on the same topic,[4] including the relevant recommendations contained therein, as well as his reports issued in 2006,[5] 2012,[6] 2013[7] and 2014[8] outlining a programme of action to enhance the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations,

*Noting with appreciation* the active engagement of the United Nations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in assisting States to address gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law, in cooperation with and at the request of States,

*Recalling* its resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

*Recognizing* that the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence will continue to deal with situations in which there have been gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law,

*Underlining* the fact that, when designing and implementing strategies, policies and measures to address gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law, the specific context of each situation must be taken into account with a view to preventing the recurrence of crises and future violations of human rights, to ensure social cohesion, nation-building, ownership and inclusiveness at the national and local levels, and to promote reconciliation,

*Emphasizing* the importance of a comprehensive approach incorporating the full range of judicial and non-judicial measures, including, among others, individual prosecutions, reparations, truth-seeking, institutional reform, vetting of public employees and officials, memorialization initiatives and processes to achieve shared narratives or an

[3] S/2004/616.
[4] S/2011/634.
[5] A/61/636-S/2006/980 and Corr.1.
[6] A/66/749.
[7] S/2013/341.
[8] A/68/213/Add.1 and A/69/181.

appropriately conceived combination thereof, in order to, inter alia, ensure accountability, serve justice, provide remedies to victims, promote healing and reconciliation, establish independent oversight of the security system and restore confidence in the institutions of the State and promote the rule of law in accordance with international human rights law;

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first,[9] twenty-fourth[10] and twenty-seventh[11] sessions, as well as those submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh[12] and sixty-eighth[13] sessions, and calls upon States to take due consideration of the recommendations contained therein when designing and implementing strategies, policies and measures to address gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law within their national context;

2. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the Special Rapporteur in the implementation of his mandate, the comprehensive, transparent and inclusive consultations conducted with relevant actors from all regions for his thematic reports, and the undertaking of country visits;

3. *Also welcomes* the cooperation of those States that have received the Special Rapporteur in their country, those that have accepted requests for visits by the Special Rapporteur and those that have extended invitations to the Special Rapporteur to visit their country, as well as those that have responded to his requests for information;

4. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence for a period of three years with the same terms as provided for by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 18/7;

5. *Urges* all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that his mandate can be carried out effectively, including by responding favourably and rapidly to requests for visits, mindful that country visits are one of the essential tools for the fulfilment of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, and to provide him in a timely manner with all the necessary information requested by him;

6. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to continue to report annually to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the human, technical and financial assistance necessary for the effective fulfilment of his mandate;

8. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this matter under the same agenda item and in accordance with its programme of work.

*39th meeting*
*25 September 2014*

[Adopted without a vote.]

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[9] A/HRC/21/46.
[10] A/HRC/24/42.
[11] A/HRC/27/56.
[12] A/67/368.
[13] A/68/345.

United Nations A/HRC/RES/27/4

General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 October 2014

Original: English

**Human Rights Council**
**Twenty-seventh session**
Agenda item 3
**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

**Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council**

## 27/4
## Local government and human rights

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 5/1 of 18 June 2007, 16/21 of 25 March 2011 and 24/2 of 26 September 2013, and its decision 6/102 of 27 September 2007,

*Recalling also* the mandate of the Human Rights Council, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

*Taking note* of Advisory Committee action 9/1 of 10 August 2012 on research proposals,[1] which includes a research proposal on local government and human rights, presented to the Human Rights Council for its consideration and approval, in accordance with its functions as described in paragraphs 75 to 78 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1,

*Taking note with appreciation* that the Advisory Committee presented to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session a progress report based on research on the role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights, including human rights mainstreaming in local administration and public services;[2]

1. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to continue its research, from within existing resources, and to submit a final report on the role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session;

2. *Also requests* the Advisory Committee, when elaborating the above-mentioned report, to include therein the main challenges faced by local governments in the promotion and protection of human rights, and to make recommendations on tackling those

[1] See A/HRC/AC/9/6.
[2] See A/HRC/27/59.

challenges based on best practices in human rights mainstreaming in local administration and public services;

3. *Further requests* the Advisory Committee to seek, if necessary, further views and the input of Member States, relevant international and regional organizations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant special procedures, as well as national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, in order to finalize the above-mentioned research-based report.

*39th meeting*
*25 September 2014*

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/27/5

General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 October 2014

Original: English

**Human Rights Council**
**Twenty-seventh session**
Agenda item 3
**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

**Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council**

## 27/5
## The safety of journalists

*The Human Rights Council*,

*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and recalling relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 8 June 1977,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/163 of 18 December 2013 on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity, and Security Council resolution 1738 (2006) of 23 December 2006 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

*Recalling also* Human Rights Council resolution 21/12 of 27 September 2012 on the safety of journalists, Council decision 24/116 of 26 September 2013 on a panel discussion on the safety of journalists, and all other relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Council, in particular Council resolution 12/16 of 2 October 2009 and all other resolutions on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Council resolution 13/24 of 26 March 2010, on the protection of journalists in situations of armed conflict, and Council resolution 26/13 of 26 June 2014, on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet,

*Mindful* that the right to freedom of opinion and expression is a human right guaranteed to all in accordance with articles 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and that it constitutes one of the essential foundations of a democratic society and one of the basic conditions for its progress and development,

*Recalling* all relevant reports of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council with regard to the safety of journalists, in particular the reports of the Special Rapporteur on

the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, presented to the Council at its twentieth session,[1] and the interactive dialogue thereon,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on good practices on the safety of journalists, submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fourth session,[2]

*Welcoming* the panel discussion of the Human Rights Council on the issue of the safety of journalists, held on 11 June 2014, and taking note with appreciation of the summary report of the Office of the High Commissioner thereon, submitted to the Council at its twenty-seventh session,[3]

*Welcoming also* the important work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the safety of journalists,

*Noting with appreciation* the international conference on the safety of journalists, held in Warsaw on 23 and 24 April 2013, and its specific recommendations,

*Recognizing* that the work of journalists often puts them at specific risk of intimidation, harassment and violence,

*Deeply concerned* by all human rights violations and abuses committed in relation to the safety of journalists, including through killing, torture, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, expulsion, intimidation, harassment, threats and acts of other forms of violence,

*Expressing serious concern* at the recent attacks and violence against journalists and media workers, in particular in situations of armed conflict, and recalling in this regard that journalists and media workers engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be considered civilians and shall be protected as such, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status as civilians,

*Acknowledging* the specific risks faced by women journalists in the exercise of their work, and underlining in this context the importance of taking a gender-sensitive approach when considering measures to address the safety of journalists,

*Acknowledging also* the particular vulnerability of journalists to becoming targets of unlawful or arbitrary surveillance and/or interception of communications, in violation of their rights to privacy and to freedom of expression,

*Bearing in mind* that impunity for attacks and violence against journalists constitutes one of the main challenges to strengthening the protection of journalists, and emphasizing that ensuring accountability for crimes committed against journalists is a key element in preventing future attacks,

1. *Condemns unequivocally* all attacks and violence against journalists and media workers, such as torture, extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances and arbitrary detention, and intimidation and harassment in both conflict and non-conflict situations;

2. *Strongly condemns* the prevailing impunity for attacks and violence against journalists, and expresses grave concern that the vast majority of these crimes go unpunished, which in turn contributes to the recurrence of these crimes;

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[1] A/HRC/20/17 and A/HRC/20/22.
[2] A/HRC/24/23.
[3] A/HRC/27/35.

3. *Urges* States to promote a safe and enabling environment for journalists to perform their work independently and without undue interference, to prevent attacks and violence against journalists and media workers, to ensure accountability through the conduct of impartial, speedy, thorough, independent and effective investigations into all alleged violence against journalists and media workers falling within their jurisdiction, to bring perpetrators including, inter alia, those who command, conspire to commit, aid and abet or cover up such crimes, to justice, and to ensure that victims and their families have access to appropriate remedies;

4. *Takes note* of the good practices of different countries aimed at the protection of journalists, as well as, inter alia, those designed for the protection of human rights defenders that can, where applicable, be relevant to the protection of journalists;

5. *Calls upon* States to develop and implement strategies for combating impunity for attacks and violence against journalists, including by using, where appropriate, good practices such as those identified during the panel discussion held on 11 June 2014 and/or compiled in the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on good practices on the safety of journalists, inter alia:

(*a*) The creation of special investigative units or independent commissions;

(*b*) The appointment of a specialized prosecutor;

(*c*) The adoption of specific protocols and methods of investigation and prosecution;

(*d*) The training of prosecutors and the judiciary regarding the safety of journalists;

(*e*) The establishment of information-gathering mechanisms, such as databases, to permit the gathering of verified information about threats and attacks against journalists;

(*f*) The establishment of an early warning and rapid response mechanism to give journalists, when threatened, immediate access to the authorities and protective measures;

6. *Emphasizes* the important role that media organizations can play in providing adequate safety, risk awareness, digital security and self-protection training and guidance to employees, together with protective equipment, where necessary;

7. *Welcomes* the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/163, of 2 November as the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists;

8. *Stresses* the need to ensure better cooperation and coordination at the international level, including through technical assistance and capacity-building, with regard to ensuring the safety of journalists, including with regional organizations, and invites United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, other international and regional organizations, Member States and all relevant stakeholders, when applicable and in the scope of their mandates, to cooperate further in the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, and to this end also calls upon States to cooperate with relevant United Nations entities, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as international and regional human rights mechanisms, and to share information on a voluntary basis on the status of investigations into attacks and violence against journalists;

9. *Acknowledges* the importance of addressing the issue of the safety of journalists through the process of the universal periodic review;

10. *Encourages* national, subregional, regional and international human rights mechanisms and bodies, including the relevant special procedures of the Human Rights

Council, treaty bodies and national human rights institutions, in the framework of their mandates, to continue to address the relevant aspects of the safety of journalists in their work;

11. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the safety of journalists in accordance with its programme of work, no later than at its thirty-third session.

*39th meeting*
*25 September 2014*

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/27/6

General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 October 2014

Original: English

**Human Rights Council**
**Twenty-seventh session**
Agenda item 3
**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

**Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council**

## 27/6
## Panel discussion on realizing the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl

*The Human Rights Council*,

*Guided* by the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments,

*Recalling also* the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

*Recalling further* all relevant Human Rights Council resolutions, in particular its resolutions on the right to education, the most recent of which is resolution 26/17 of 26 June 2014,

*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which Member States resolved to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, would be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys would have equal access to all levels of education, in accordance with the Education for All agenda and education-related Millennium Development Goals,

*Noting with appreciation* the work carried out by all relevant organs, bodies and mechanisms of the United Nations system within their respective mandates, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the efforts of organizations and civil society to promote girls' enjoyment of the right to education,

*Deeply concerned* that, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, none of the Education for All goals will be achieved globally by 2015, despite the advances achieved over the past decade,

*Deeply concerned also* that, despite progress in recent years, many girls continue to suffer severe disadvantage and exclusion in education systems throughout their lives,

*Strongly condemning* attacks, including terrorist attacks, on educational institutions as such, their students and staff, and recognizing the negative impact that such attacks can have on the realization of the right to education, in particular of girls,

*Strongly condemning also* attacks on and abductions of girls because they attend or wish to attend school,

*Reaffirming* the equal right of every child to education without discrimination of any kind, and noting the discrimination often faced by girls,

1. *Decides* to convene, at its twenty-ninth session, a panel discussion on realizing the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl with a view to sharing lessons learned and best practices in this regard;

2. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize the panel and to liaise with States, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, relevant special procedures, civil society, including relevant children's and youth organizations, national human rights institutions and other relevant stakeholders with a view to ensuring their participation in and contribution to the panel discussion;

3. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to prepare a summary report on the panel discussion and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session.

*39th meeting*
*25 September 2014*

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/27/7

General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 October 2014

Original: English

**Human Rights Council**
**Twenty-seventh session**
Agenda item 3
**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

**Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council**

## 27/7
## The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Reaffirming* all previous relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council, inter alia, resolutions 7/22 of 28 March 2008, 12/8 of 1 October 2009, 15/9 of 30 September 2010, 16/2 of 24 March 2011, 18/1 of 28 September 2011, 21/2 of 27 September 2012 and 24/18 of 27 September 2013,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010, in which the Assembly recognized the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights, as well as resolution 68/157 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly reaffirmed by consensus the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation,

*Recalling also* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

*Recalling further* the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which reaffirms that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, including the right to development,

*Recalling* Human Rights Council resolution 25/11 of 27 March 2014 on the question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights, in which the Council underlined the importance of an effective remedy for violations of economic, social and cultural rights,

*Reaffirming* the commitment to human rights as expressed in General Assembly resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, entitled "United Nations Millennium Declaration",

and its follow-up resolutions 60/1 of 16 September 2005, entitled "2005 World Summit Outcome", and 65/1 of 22 September 2010, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals", as well as in resolutions 66/288 of 11 September 2012, entitled "The future we want", and 68/6 of 9 October 2013, entitled "Outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals",

*Bearing in mind* the commitments made by the international community to achieve fully the Millennium Development Goals, and stressing in that context the resolve of Heads of State and Government, as expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people unable to reach or afford safe drinking water, and to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation, as agreed in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation") and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals",

*Taking note* of relevant commitments and initiatives promoting the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, including the Abuja Declaration, adopted at the first Africa-South America Summit, in 2006; the Sharm el-Sheikh Final Document, adopted at the Fifteenth Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in 2009; the Panama Declaration, adopted at the third Latin American and Caribbean Conference on Sanitation, in 2013; the Kathmandu Declaration, adopted at the fifth South Asian Conference on Sanitation, in 2013; and the commitments made on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation at the Sanitation and Water for All High-Level Meeting, in 2014,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the work of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund in their 2014 update on the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation,

*Welcoming* the fact that, according to the 2012 Joint Monitoring Programme report of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, the Millennium Development Goal target relating to the reduction by 50 per cent of people without access to an improved water source was formally met five years before its deadline of 2015, while being deeply concerned, however, that, according to the 2014 Joint Monitoring Programme update, a large number of the world's population still does not enjoy access to safe drinking water, as 748 million people, nearly half of them in sub-Saharan Africa, still lack access to improved drinking-water sources, and that at least 1.8 billion people are estimated to be using an improved or unimproved drinking water source that is unsafe,

*Deeply concerned* that, according to the 2014 Joint Monitoring Programme update, more than 2.5 billion people still do not have access to improved sanitation facilities, including 1 billion people who still practice open defecation, and that the world remains off track to meet the sanitation component of Millennium Development Goal 7, which called for halving the proportion of the population without sustainable access to an improved sanitation facility; and welcoming therefore the emphasis placed by States on the topic of sanitation, for instance in General Assembly resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, in which States committed to, inter alia, redouble efforts to close the sanitation gap through scaled-up ground-level action, and the proclamation of 19 November as World Toilet Day in the context of Sanitation for All, pursuant to Assembly resolution 67/291 of 24 July 2013,

*Concerned* that the official figures do not fully capture the dimensions of drinking water safety, affordability of services and safe management of excreta and wastewater, and therefore underestimate the numbers of those without access to safe and affordable drinking

water and safely managed and affordable sanitation, and highlighting in this context the need to adequately monitor the safety of drinking water and sanitation in order to obtain data that capture those dimensions as a critical part of securing access to safe drinking water and the safe management of sanitation,

*Reaffirming* that non-discrimination and equality are fundamental human rights principles, and concerned that inequalities in the realization of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation persist, inter alia, between urban and rural areas and between formal and informal areas in cities, and insisting that much remains to be done on safety, equality and non-discrimination issues,

*Concerned* that the lack of access to adequate water and sanitation services, including menstrual hygiene management, and the widespread stigma associated with menstruation have a negative impact on gender equality and the human rights of women and girls,

*Recognizing* that, in realizing the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation as well as other human rights for a rapidly growing world population, States should increasingly pursue integrated approaches and strengthen their water resource management, including by improving their wastewater treatment and by preventing and reducing surface and groundwater pollution,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 67/291, entitled "Sanitation for All", in which the Assembly encouraged all Member States, as well as the organizations of the United Nations system and international organizations and other stakeholders, to approach the sanitation issue in a much broader context and to encompass all its aspects, including hygiene promotion, the provision of basic sanitation services, sewerage and wastewater treatment and reuse in the context of integrated water management,

*Affirming* the need to adequately consider the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, in particular while defining concrete goals, targets and indicators,

*Reaffirming* its encouragement to Member States to intensify global partnerships for development as a means to achieve and sustain the Millennium Development Goal targets on water and sanitation,

*Reaffirming also* the importance of national programmes and policies in ensuring the progressive realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation,

*Affirming* the importance of regional and international technical cooperation, where appropriate, as a means to promote the progressive realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, without any prejudice to questions of international water law, including international watercourse law,

*Reaffirming* that the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation entitles everyone, without discrimination, to have access to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use and to have physical and affordable access to sanitation, in all spheres of life, that is safe, hygienic, secure, socially and culturally acceptable and that provides privacy and ensures dignity;

1. *Reaffirms* that the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation is essential for the full enjoyment of life and to all human rights, and recalls that it is derived from the right to an adequate standard of living and is inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as to the right to life and human dignity;

2. *Recalls* that safe drinking water and sanitation must be progressively made available for present and future generations, without discrimination, and that the provision

of services today should safeguard the ability in the future to realize the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

3. *Alarmed* by the fact that, according to the 2014 Joint Monitoring Programme update, the percentage of the global population without access to an improved sanitation facility decreased by only 7 per cent between 1990 and 2012 and that, if current trends continue, the Millennium Development Goal target on sanitation will be missed by more than half a billion people, and calls upon all Member States to continue to support the global effort to realize the goals of the advocacy campaign "Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015", including action to eliminate the practice of open defecation, as called for by the Deputy Secretary-General on 28 May 2014;

4. *Welcomes* the fact that the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals proposed in its outcome document a goal on water and sanitation and targets on universal access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, highlighting in particular the dimensions of safety, affordability, adequacy, equality, participation and sustainability, that it proposed objectives to end open defecation and to improve wastewater treatment, and that special attention be given to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations, and invites States to consider adequately the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

5. *Also welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, the comprehensive, transparent and inclusive consultations conducted with relevant and interested actors from all regions for her thematic reports and the undertaking of country missions;

6. *Further welcomes* the annual report of the Special Rapporteur submitted to the General Assembly on managing wastewater, curbing water pollution and improving water quality for the realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation,[1] in which she emphasized the need to ensure that respect for, protection of and fulfilment of human rights are integrated into wastewater management and to develop a holistic approach to sustainable water resource management, including wastewater management;

7. *Welcomes* the annual report of the Special Rapporteur submitted to the Human Rights Council on common violations of the human rights to water and sanitation,[2] and encourages Governments and other stakeholders to use, as appropriate, the "Handbook for realizing the human rights to water and sanitation: from policy to practice", presented in an addendum to that report[3] as a tool for the progressive realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

8. *Reaffirms* that States have the primary responsibility to ensure the full realization of all human rights and must take steps, nationally and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of their available resources, to achieve progressively the full realization of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation by all appropriate means, including in particular the adoption of legislative measures in the implementation of their human rights obligations;

9. *Stresses* the important role of international cooperation and the technical assistance provided by States, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and international and development partners, as well as by donor agencies, in particular in the timely achievement of the relevant Millennium Development Goals, and urges development partners to adopt a human rights-based approach when designing and implementing

[1] A/68/264.
[2] A/HRC/27/55.
[3] A/HRC/27/55/Add.3.

development programmes in support of national initiatives and plans of action related to the right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

10. *Underlines* the importance of an effective remedy for violations of economic, social and cultural rights, including the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, and in this regard, of judicial, quasi-judicial and other appropriate remedies, including procedures initiated by or on behalf of individuals or, as appropriate, groups of individuals, and of adequate procedures to avoid infringements of such rights;

11. *Calls upon* States:

(*a*) To achieve progressively the full realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

(*b*) To identify patterns of failure to respect, protect or fulfil the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation for all persons without discrimination and to address their structural causes in policymaking and budgeting within a broader framework, while undertaking holistic planning aimed at achieving sustainable universal access, including in instances where the private sector, donors and non-governmental organizations are involved in service provision;

(*c*) To ensure that effective remedies for violations of their obligations regarding the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, including judicial, quasi-judicial and other appropriate remedies, are accessible to everyone, without discrimination;

(*d*) To promote access for judges, prosecutors and decision-makers to adequate human rights education and training, including on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, by, inter alia, promoting or otherwise supporting ongoing training and the inclusion of such human rights curricula in law schools and other higher education, as appropriate;

(*e*) To promote the ability of human rights institutions and other relevant bodies to identify violations of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, to receive complaints of violations of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, and to assist with access to effective remedies for violations of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

(*f*) To provide comprehensive information in their periodic reports to treaty-monitoring bodies, for the universal periodic review process and to relevant regional and other mechanisms, as appropriate, for the identification, prevention and remedy of violations of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

12. *Calls upon* non-State actors, including business enterprises, both transnational and others, to comply with their responsibility to respect human rights, including the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, including by cooperating with State investigations into allegations of abuses of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, and by progressively engaging with States to detect and remedy abuses of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

13. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur to facilitate, including through engagement with relevant stakeholders, the provision of technical assistance in the area of the implementation of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, to identify challenges and obstacles to the full realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, as well as protection gaps thereto, to continue to identify good practices and enabling factors in this regard, and to monitor the way in which the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation is being realized throughout the world;

14. *Encourages* all Governments to continue to respond favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur for visits and information, to follow up effectively on the

recommendations of the mandate holder, and to make available information on measures taken in this regard;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the resources and assistance necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate;

16. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this matter under the same agenda item and in accordance with its programme of work.

*39th meeting*
*25 September 2014*

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/27/8

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 October 2014

Original: English

**Human Rights Council**
**Twenty-seventh session**
Agenda item 3
**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

**Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council**

## 27/8
## Promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Reaffirming* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights instruments,

*Recalling also* the relevant provisions of the key international human rights treaties, in particular article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and article 30 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

*Recalling further* the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the issue of sport and Olympic Games, in particular its resolutions 67/17 of 28 November 2012 and 68/9 of 6 November 2013 on building a peaceful and better world through sport, in which the Assembly recognized the valuable contribution of sport in promoting education, development, peace, cooperation, solidarity, fairness, social inclusion and health at the local, regional and international levels, and noted that, as declared in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1] sports can contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding among peoples and nations,

*Reaffirming* previous Human Rights Council resolutions on the issue of sport and human rights, in particular resolutions 13/27 of 26 March 2010, 18/23 of 30 September 2011, 24/1 of 26 September 2013 and 26/18 of 26 June 2014,

*Noting* that the Olympic Charter, among its Fundamental Principles of Olympism, stipulates that every individual must have the possibility of practising sport, without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play,

[1] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

*Recognizing* the potential of sport as a universal language that contributes to educating people on the values of respect, dignity, diversity, equality, tolerance and fairness as a means to combat all forms of discrimination and to promote social inclusion for all,

*Recognizing also* that sport and major sporting events can be used to promote awareness, understanding and the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Recognizing further* the imperative need to engage women and girls in the practice of sport for development and peace, and in this regard welcoming activities that aim to foster and encourage such initiatives at the global level,

*Acknowledging* the potential of sport and major sporting events to educate the youth of the world and to promote their inclusion through sport practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires human understanding, tolerance, fair play and solidarity,

*Noting* the Fundamental Principles of Olympism as enshrined in the Olympic Charter,

*Acknowledging* the joint endeavours of the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace and the United Nations system in such fields as human development, poverty alleviation, humanitarian assistance, health promotion, HIV and AIDS prevention, child and youth education, gender equality, peacebuilding and sustainable development,

*Acknowledging also* the importance of the Youth Olympic Games in inspiring youth through integrated sports and cultural and educational experiences, noting in this regard the successful conclusion of the first Youth Winter Olympic Games, held in Innsbruck, Austria, from 13 to 22 January 2012, and the second Youth Summer Olympic Games, held in Nanjing, China, from 16 to 28 August 2014, and welcoming the second Youth Winter Olympic Games, to be held in Lillehammer, Norway, from 12 to 21 February 2016,

*Reaffirming* the need to combat discrimination and intolerance where they occur, within and outside the sporting context,

*Recognizing* that sport, the Olympic and Paralympic Games, and other international major sporting events, such as the International Federation of Association Football World Cup, can be used to promote human rights and strengthen universal respect for them, thus contributing to their full realization,

*Acknowledging* the valuable contribution that the appeal by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce, also known as *ekecheiria*, could make towards advancing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Acknowledging also* the very important role of the media in the promotion and popularization of sport and in raising public awareness of the merits of practising sports as a key element of a healthy lifestyle, thus contributing to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

*Noting* the successful conclusion of the Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games in Sochi in 2014 and the 2014 International Federation of Association Football World Cup in Brazil,

*Welcoming* the hosting of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, PyeongChang and Tokyo in 2016, 2018 and 2020 respectively, and stressing the opportunity to make use of these important events to promote human rights, especially through sport and the Olympic ideal,

*Recognizing* the potential of sport and major sporting events in contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and to fostering peace and sustainable development,

*Welcoming* the designation of 6 April as the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace,

*Being aware* of the need to actively involve sport and the Olympics in achieving the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disabilities, as well as respect for their inherent dignity, recognizing efforts made by the hosting countries to create a barrier-free environment for persons with disabilities, and stressing the need to continue to build on efforts made at the 2014 Winter Olympic Games in Sochi and the 2014 International Federation of Association Football World Cup in Brazil,

*Recognizing* the need to reflect more thoroughly on the value of relevant principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter and good sporting example in achieving the universal respect for and realization of all human rights,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the progress report of the Advisory Committee on the requested study on the possibilities of using sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all;[2]

2. *Calls upon* States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee in their efforts to use sport as a tool to promote human rights, development, peace, dialogue and reconciliation during and beyond the period of the Olympic and Paralympic Games;

3. *Encourages* States to promote sport as a means to combat all forms of discrimination;

4. *Welcomes* the cooperation among Member States, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes, the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee to work towards a meaningful and sustainable contribution through sport to raising awareness of and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and encourages the Olympic and Paralympic movements to work closely with national and international sports organizations on the use of sport to contribute to the achievement of the Goals;

5. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to finalize the study on the possibilities of using sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all and to strengthen universal respect for them, and to present it in a report to the Human Rights Council before its thirtieth session;

6. *Decides* to continue consideration of this issue in accordance with its programme of work.

*39th meeting*
*25 September 2014*

[Adopted without a vote.]

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[2] A/HRC/27/58.

United Nations A/HRC/RES/27/9

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 October 2014

Original: English

**Human Rights Council**
**Twenty-seventh session**
Agenda item 3
**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

**Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council**

## 27/9
## Mandate of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Recalling* all previous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on this issue, in particular Assembly resolution 65/223 of 21 December 2010 and Council resolutions 8/5 of 18 June 2008, 18/6 of 29 September 2011, 21/9 of 27 September 2012 and 25/15 of 27 March 2014,

*Recalling also* Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1, on the institution-building of the Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

*Reaffirming* that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realized,

*Reaffirming also* the determination expressed in the Preamble to the Charter to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, to practice tolerance and good neighbourliness, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

*Recognizing* that democracy, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society are an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development,

*Having listened* to the peoples of the world, and recognizing their aspirations to justice, to equality of opportunity for all, to the enjoyment of their human rights, including

the right to development, to live in peace and freedom and to equal participation without discrimination in economic, social, cultural, civil and political life,

*Resolved* to take all measures within its power to secure a democratic and equitable international order,

1. *Reaffirms* that everyone is entitled to a democratic and equitable international order;

2. *Also reaffirms* that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order,[1] and welcomes the work conducted by him;

4. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order for a period of three years, in conformity with the terms set forth in Human Rights Council resolution 18/6;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Independent Expert in the discharge of his mandate, and to provide him with all the necessary information requested by him in order to enable him to fulfil his duties effectively;

6. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the necessary human and financial resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandate by the Independent Expert;

7. *Invites* the Independent Expert to continue to develop close cooperation with academia, think tanks and research institutes, such as South Centre, and other stakeholders from all regions;

8. *Requests* the human rights treaty bodies, the Office of the High Commissioner, the special mechanisms extended by the Human Rights Council and the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee to pay due attention, within their respective mandates, to the present resolution, and to make contributions to its implementation;

9. *Calls upon* the Office of the High Commissioner to build upon the issue of the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order;

10. *Requests* the Independent Expert to report regularly to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly in accordance with their respective programmes of work;

11. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this matter under the same agenda item at its thirtieth session.

*39th meeting*
*25 September 2014*

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 29 to 14, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

[1] A/HRC/27/51.

*Against:*

Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Republic of Korea, Romania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru]